

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

A Strange Conversion.

GEORGIA WAR LOSSES.—The Comptroller General of Georgia in his report for the years 1865 and 1866, shows a loss by the war of eight hundred and forty-one million two hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars, and a decrease in the white population of 12,639, or nearly one-eighth. Such sweeping impoverishment has never been recorded before.

MINING EXCITEMENT.—The people of northern Georgia are still unable to talk of anything but the gold deposits. The Atlanta Intelligencer says it saw a pan of dirt so rich that it is calculated it would yield five hundred dollars to the ton. The Kentucky Silver and Lead Company is also doing finely. The mine near Russell's Cave produces lead and silver in considerable quantities. Some of the lead ore is available for the manufacture of white lead.

The report of the President of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad shows that \$164,878 55 were taken for passages; \$189,476 88 for freights; \$7,802 41 for express; \$4,583 33 for carrying the mail; \$511 for privileges; making in all a total receipt of \$367,252 17. It brought to Memphis, in nine months, ending last September, 7100 bales of cotton. The present value of the road and rolling stock is estimated at \$3,015,106 94. The Appeal says the road is in a flourishing condition and expresses a hope that it will soon be enabled to run its track as far down as this place.

MR. SEWARD'S POLICY.—The position of the Government touching the Spanish prisoners, the recent demand of Mr. Adams for damages suffered from the Confederate privateers, the letter of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Sedgwick, the arrest of Ortega, the movements of Minister Campbell and Gen. Sherman, all go to show that Mr. Seward would like to lead our difficulties at home by getting up a foreign quarrel. The Secretary of the State, if he shall succeed, will be without precedent for a policy that is apparently so heartless. Time and again, in the history of our political struggles, have statesmen of the humane stamp sought to assuage the bitterness of party by creating a foreign war.

A Financial Crisis Imminent.

The New York correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says the questions of finance and trade are occupying the attention of the men of the metropolis just now instead of politics. The conviction gains ground that this country is on the eve of very serious embarrassment. The trade of New York, generally speaking, is now worse than it has been since 1857. All branches of business feel the depression—some of them to an extent that threatens ruin. Importers and manufacturers complain of more than dullness, for beside being unable to lighten their stocks, they experience difficulty in making the usual collections. Hence the ominous renewals of paper, much of it at comparatively long dates. Nor is this suggestive circumstance discernible only in New York. The same complaint is heard at Philadelphia, where a perceptible increase in the amount of six months' paper, emanating from dry goods commission houses, begins to excite uneasiness. The willingness to grant credits running half a year has been one of the signs of commercial recklessness; and the fact that in many cases an extension for a similar period has become necessary indicates an unsound state of affairs. Enormous stocks, expanded credit, and disappointment in regard to Southern collections, are premonitions of evil not to be spoken of lightly. They tell of a crash that is coming. The paper money bubble must burst some day. The National banking system, as we see it at the North, is a huge contrivance for fostering inflation of all kinds. And though there can be no gold for gold in olden days, there are no collapses, and then how will National securities maintain their ground?

M. M. FOLEY OF THE LA CROIXE DECISION ON BOLLACK'S BETTERIES.—C. W. Bollack, a Congressman, is making the best article of fiction now manufactured in the United States as cleverly.

We have used them for three years, and would not be without them for almost any money. In the spring his stomach flutters are worth hundreds of dollars for keeping the stomach in order, and cleansing the blood from its accumulated impurities.

It is not once in two years that we endorse so-called patent medicines, but Bollack's are worth all the praise we can bestow on them.

Great preparations are being made in New Orleans, for the agricultural fair which is to be held there on the 25th inst. It will, no doubt, be an event in the history of the Crescent City. All Louisiana will be present, besides a good part of Alabama, and Mississippi.

The public will be surprised to learn that the Chicago Times has "in the twinkling of an eye—without a single premonitory symptom," repudiated every principle it ever pretended to defend. For years it has been the leading organ in the Northwest of the Democratic party, and during the war fought the Republican administration as fearlessly as Lee and Johnston did the "boys in blue." There was not an epithet that ever found its way into a newspaper but the Times applied to the "abolition-miscegenation-philanthropic-oblivion-worshipping-black-republican-disunionist party;" and since the close of the war it has been a firm friend of the South, and a strong believer in the restoration policy of the President. But in an instant, without even foreshadowing the coming event, this vehement supporter of the President—this endorser of the Administration, this bitter foe of radicalism, and fierce denouncer of universal suffrage, deserts its old party, its old friends, and forgetful of its past blameworthy and treacherous counsel, with one single bound leaps at the foremost ranks of the Radical party, it has so unmercifully cursed and abused for years. It disgraced itself on the 12th inst., in a double-headed leader, entitled "Shall the Democratic party live or die?" This article stigmatizes President Johnson as unworthy of popular confidence, and urges the Democracy to "cut loose from that hybrid concern, and leave it to float on the sea of public contempt into which it sometimes since entered, and from which no power can rescue it."

We have not room for the whole article to-day, but will make a few extracts that the public may judge of the Times' "new enterprise of apostasy." Still affecting to cling to a party whose usefulness for the present is gone, the Times says: "What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable? And is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to act at once and concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree, but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable; and whether it shall be qualified or universal, depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party, because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she does not yield she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage. Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of man, irrespective of color, as is now the rule in Massachusetts—the negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the Northern Republican party will be gone forever."

And again: "Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this Administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who belonging to it is entitled, by reason of his statesmanship, to the confidence or respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson nor William H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton."

The editor of the Times knows very well his statements are not true. The Conservative defeat at the North is not attributable to the administration, but to the Democratic party which clung to the old organization and foisted men upon the ticket that are as odious to the masses North as "mossy backs" are to the people of the South. The Republican friends of the administration were excluded, and the Democracy, unmindful of policy, of our common interest, of the line marked out at Philadelphia, and the efforts and advice of the administration, nominated almost exclusively from their own ranks and thus destroyed our only hope of escaping from Radical bondage. To you, and those who followed your advice, Mr. Times, belong the honor (?) of perpetrating tyranny in this country. You have adhered to old party ties at a time when votes from all political sects were needed to save the country. In the South we saw, after the surrender, the necessity of dropping parties, but in the North the greed for "public plunder" seems paramount to peace and restoration.

We bid farewell to the Times: we respected its manly course in the past,

but scorn its present blatant hypocrisy. Its prescription is no cure for the disease that is gradually destroying the government. In the language of the Memphis Argus, "assimilation to Radicalism, on the part of the Democracy, is not the means whereby their present leaders are likely to acquire popular confidence. It is not so much new principles, as new men, that will enable the Democratic party to regain its old-time ascendancy, and give it the confidence and support of the masses. Those at present occupying its high places must be content for a time to take back seats," and let men who have the confidence and the good will of the people work out our salvation.

Teachers' Convention.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, November 13, 1866.

EDITORS CLARION: Much has been written within the past few months, on the subject of a Teachers' Convention, and several times have been appointed for a meeting, but hitherto some obstruction has been thrown in the way, and no meeting has been held. It is highly desirable to organize such an association in the State, and it is probable that really nothing has thus far been lost by the delay that has occurred. There would have been some want of preparation apparent in the deliberations of a body assembled from all parts of the State, without any opportunity for previous interchange of views. We have gained somewhat indeed by the partial agitation which has been given to the subject by different teachers. Our attention has been excited, and our minds have been set to work, and we have thought on the matter. We are now, in my opinion, prepared to enter upon this work of organization. But still the period of the year, the engagements of teachers, the scarcity of funds, and the want of well-digested plans among us, admonish us to "hasten slowly." Without desiring, or designing to dictate, I beg to suggest the following as a prudent method of procedure: Let preliminary meetings of the Teachers of different districts of the State be held at some central point in each district, during the last week of December. Let these teachers discuss topics of interest, such as may be suggested by any member, and after interchange of views, full and frank, on all subjects presented, let a programme of matters deemed appropriate for the action of a General Convention, be prepared to be sent up to such a Convention to be held at some period during the next Summer vacations. We shall all then go to such a Convention prepared to deliberate understandingly, and with some previous knowledge at least of what will come before us.

As a step in this direction, I will add that such a preliminary meeting has already been called to take place at the University of Mississippi on the 27th of December, for the benefit of all the teachers of North Mississippi. Of course, all teachers will be welcome from any part of the State, but this is more particularly for the convenience of North Mississippi. It will be not amiss to say in addition to the above, that one object of these preliminary meetings will be to fix the day of the meeting of the General Convention. Some of us who casually met in Jackson recently, agreed to recommend Wednesday, 31st day of July 1867, as the most appropriate time for the assembling of the General Convention; and Jackson, Miss., as the place.

JOHN N. WADDELL.

A large meeting of the business men of Tallahoma, Tennessee, was recently held, to consult with the President and Directors of the Tennessee Colonial and Immigration Society in regard to locating a colony of immigrants at Tallahoma. The meeting adjourned to the office of Messrs. Bishop & Moffett, agents and attorneys for the Company at Tallahoma, where the books of the Company were opened for the subscription of funds. Several thousands were subscribed, and many others have expressed a willingness to subscribe and will do so as soon as their titles are investigated and pronounced good.

Thomas and Stewart, the defeated Radical Congressional candidates in Baltimore, talk of contesting the election of their successful opponents, on the ground of fraud. They will hardly be able to succeed.

The American of Baltimore, a Radical organ, acknowledges the election was fairly managed. Here is what it says:

"Of this result the Union men have no cause to complain. The judges of the election were in the main men of their own selection, and as far as we can hear, they performed what they believed to be their duty in every precinct. The majority is against us, and we bow to the popular verdict, and apply ourselves again to the task of awakening and enlightening public sentiment."

CIRCUIT COURT.—There will be a special term of Hancock Circuit Court, by order of the Judge, on the third day of December; in Harrison county, on Tuesday, the 11th December.

Change of Practice in the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

The following act passed at the late session of the Legislature, is republished by request:

AN ACT to amend the laws in relation to writs of error and appeals to the High Court of Errors and Appeals in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That writs of Error and Appeal, to operate as supersedeas, may be taken and prosecuted to have any judgment or decree heretofore rendered in a civil case of any inferior tribunal, founded upon any cause made or incurred prior to the first day of June, 1865, reviewed by the High Court of Errors and Appeals, without bond or security, except for costs in said High Court of Errors and Appeals, and no judgment for damages shall be entered upon the affirmance of such judgment or decree, or upon dismissal of the same for failure to prosecute with effect.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the first day of each term of said High Court of Errors and Appeals shall be the sole return days of said Court for the cases provided for in the first section of this act, and said Court shall not dismiss any such case therein for the want of assignment of errors, abstract, brief or appearance of the plaintiff in error, or appellant, or for want of prosecution, but said Court shall examine the record and render their judgment upon the matters appearing therein in the order, the records in said Court shall be filed therein.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

From an article in the Galveston News on Mr. Davis, we make the following extract:

We are thankful that Mr. Davis has been able to preserve his dignity of character under all the severities of his imprisonment. We are thankful for this, for his own sake—for the sake of his reputation, and also because he is necessarily the representative of the Southern people. That they owe anything to his sufferings is not, indeed, their own fault, since they would gladly have prevented him from coming between them and the vengeance of Radicalism, at whatever cost to themselves. But since this was not to be, they are not only satisfied but highly honored in the manner in which he has borne himself, and none the less so that they are aware from the state of their own feelings towards him that he indulges no unmanly resentment on account of the personal sufferings which have been overruled for the good of the whole people. For whether it be generally believed or not, it is certainly true that the fact of the imprisonment, and the spirit of the prisoner are doing good at the North as well as to the South.

A different course on the part of Mr. Davis might have deepened the bitterness occasioned by the war; but the beauty and force of his Christian example, under circumstances by which Christian principle and sentiment are most profoundly tried, is exercising a soothing and healing influence throughout the land. Those who might otherwise feel their resentments intensified, are charmed into patient and hopeful sympathy; and those who but lately were clamorous to put vengeance in the place of magnanimity, are being softened into a more human mood by the resignation and forbearance of one whom they regarded as their victim. The ministry of suffering is strong and manifold, and often, especially when it is not permitted to embitter its subject, works in an insensible way the reconciliation of mighty antagonisms, which would otherwise quench themselves only in a wide-spread destruction. We are fain to recognize the usefulness of the individual to the many in all the possible ways, except the one which is the most influential—that of suffering, so as to shame and exercise the spirit of vengeance and hatred before it culminates in evils which can never cease to be regretted because beyond the reach of remedy.

FLORIDA COLONY FROM CONNECTICUT. The Hartford Courant says: Messrs. Tatros and Sanches, of this city, and others of the Florida colony, sailed from New York on Saturday for their new home. Another party of the same colony, and bound for the same destination, sailed from Baltimore on Thursday. Others will follow as soon as they can get ready. Quite a number of families will be ready to go as soon as shelter can be provided, and we learn that that will be very soon, as there is an eighty-horsepower steam saw mill now in running order, which will supply lumber for building. The prospect appears favorable for a large colony of a good class of Northern men and their families to make a permanent settlement in Florida.

INDENITY FOR COTTON DESTROYED. Hon. Wm. Watkins, of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed a special commissioner by the United States Court of Claims, to receive testimony in relation to certain claims for cotton which was either destroyed by the United States army, or seized and sold by the Government as the property of the late Confederate Government. A large number of claims have been filed, and the value of which will depend upon the loyalty of the claimants. That is the principal point to prove.

Blanton Duncan appeared before the United States Court, in Lanesville, on Wednesday, by his attorney, and applied for the restoration of his large estate, confiscated under the laws of Congress.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

John Shelton, Esq., of Raymond, Mississippi, publishes in the Hinds County Gazette, a statement highly honorable to the late Col. John J. Mudd, 2d Illinois Cavalry, and his widow:

On the approach of the Federal army to Raymond, Mr. Shelton secreted some highly prized articles of jewelry and other memorials, which, however, were discovered by the enemy; but Col. Mudd, finding them in the hands of soldiers, took charge of them, and going home on furlough, having received more than one wound, he took them with him. When he returned to Vicksburg he brought a portion of them, and made such inquiries for their restoration; but, being killed in the Red River campaign, there seemed to be no hope of the remainder being recovered. After the war, however, Mr. Shelton having ascertained the address of Mrs. Mudd, wrote to her on the subject, and received a prompt reply, stating that she had been keeping the articles for the owner, but had feared that she would never find him. They have now, after a lapse of three years, been all restored, except such as the soldiers had abstracted before they were discovered. Mr. Shelton says:

"As memorials, they are most highly valued by my sons and myself, and we feel under great obligations to the brave officer and the conscientious man who preserved them, and to his mourning widow who has restored them. In the future it may happen to be our fortune to have an opportunity to do a kindly act towards the widow or her only child, and if so, it shall be at once embraced."

Radical journals seem to think there was nobody killed during the war, in the South. Listen to Greeley:

Never mind the three million of people in the North who wear crapes for relatives slain in the war—never mind the four thousand million debt you have loaded the Radicals with—both for the graves of the three hundred thousand Union soldiers—brought for Andersonville, Belle Isle and Salisbury—no more of making treason odious and all that! Do you demand your rights "under the Constitution as it is"? You are entitled to them, and you shall have them! But the people who wear the crapes, and who stagger under the debt, say: "The South shall have justice, and not malice, but we will have safety."

The Memphis Appeal clips this paragraph from the "Tribune," and makes the following timely response:

You will have safety, will you? Twenty-six millions of armed people, with all the patronage and power of the government, will have safety from five million of unarmed and ruined people, who have lost everything but their bones, and the peace of knowing they are Southrons. What a cause for alarm!

You may speak of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Salisbury, and we will answer back Rock Island, Camp Chase and Johnston's Island. You tell of your dead who fell invading our native soil, and we will reply by naming our gallant heroes who fell defending our wives, our sisters and our mothers against ruthless savages, who came with fire brands and shame to sow pestilence wherever they marched. Yes, our braves who sleep without monuments, but who are engraved in our hearts forever—and when we forget them may our God forget us.

The captain and part of the crew of the American whaling ship Antelope, who were lost last October, near Nantucket, have arrived at St. John's. The Commercial Journal, of that town, says the officers of the Antelope bring interesting information of the discoveries made by Mr. C. F. Hall, respecting Franklin's expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons, and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned that the remains of some of the Franklin men were lying under a boat in Comet Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go on to examine, but as several vessels will winter in Repulse Bay, it is believed Mr. Hall will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated.

Raymond's organ pours out the vials of its wrath on the Republican party in terms of vituperation like these:

"So long as there was anything in the Southern States which could feed revenge or crum the insatiable maw of avarice and ambition, so long would the reckless malignants of the North make them their common prey. It would only be after their utter and complete extermination that the victims would commence that quarrel among themselves which would execute retributive justice and involve the whole country in a common ruin."

A case was decided in New Orleans, Tuesday, of interest. Wm. H. Dunbar in 1861 borrowed \$7,000 from Nugent & Co., and resisted payment, alleging that Confederate money was paid in consideration. The court held the claim valid, notwithstanding it had been paid in that money, the defendant being benefited to the full amount.

Whenever a Southern darkey gets killed in the operation of plundering a smoke house or dwelling, or gets smothered by Judge Lynch for the crimes of rape or murder, Disunion papers at once cry out—"Another Unionist murdered by the rebels!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—News from Brazil represents that Lopez, on the part of Paraguay, had made proposals for peace which were rejected by the allies, after which the battle of Curupa was fought and the allies whipped.

At Liverpool, on the 2nd, the stock of cotton on hand amounted to 665,000 bales, of which 200,000 were American.

Twenty-five persons perished in a colliery explosion near New Castle.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the Emperor's health has improved considerably.

There is an increasing unpopularity against the Queen of Spain, and she was recently hissed at the theatre.

A Vienna dispatch says Baron Bunsen's entry into the Cabinet has strengthened Austria's policy of conciliation towards Hungary.

The cholera had disappeared from Brazil.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cotton is stagnant at 25¢ 23. Gold 41.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The Police difficulty has been finally settled by the old Police force reporting through their marshal to the new Commissioners. The old force will turn over the books and other property as soon as they adjust and close the business of the Department.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The steamer Von Plun from St. Louis to New Orleans with 3500 bales of cotton was burned yesterday a short distance above Donaldsonville. Four persons are missing and were burned or drowned.

Foreign advices say an active emigration from Liverpool to Texas is in progress.

The illness of Lord Clarendon is denied. He was in Italy enjoying perfect health.

ETNA, Pa., Nov. 14.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on the Erie and Buffalo railroad yesterday. Five persons were killed and fifty wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—So far as heard from no meteoric phenomena has been seen in this region.

The telegraph lines were blown down by a storm North of us yesterday afternoon, rendering it impossible to get our usual night dispatches through.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Sales of cotton today, 15,000 bales. Low Middling 32¢ 33. Sugar nominally 12¢. Molasses 60¢ 62¢, for inferior, prime 80. Gold 45.

The Texas and the Mobile lines of steamers will take passengers to and from the Fair at half price.

Cotton dull; prices range from 34¢ 36¢. Gold 44.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Admiralty has resolved to keep a strong force of gunboats in the Chinese waters to prevent piracy.

The Jamaica committee unanimously resolved to indict Gov. Eyre for murder.

The question pending between the United States and France, Touché & Co., has been amicably adjusted, and the vessels in dispute at Liverpool, and all other property released. The English people and government seem inclined to settle the Alabama claims if a demand is made by the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Cotton is heavy and irregular. Sales to-day 6000 bales.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Two more Fenians were convicted yesterday, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th prox.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—A premium of a gold medal will be awarded to the champion Base Ball Club at the Fair on the 20th. It is open to any of the clubs in the Southwest. Sales of cotton today 2100 bales. Low Middling 32¢ 33. Receipts, 4700. Sugar and Molasses dropping; fair 12¢ inferior Molasses 60¢; prime 75¢. Flour in good demand, Superfine \$12.25 & \$12.75; Extra \$12 & 16. Corn \$1.37 1/2; Oats, 62¢; Pork dull, Mess \$9; Lard is in fair demand at 14¢ 16 1/2; Whisky \$2.20 & 2.40. Gold 45.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Cotton dull, with a decline of one-half to one cent. Middling 34 1/2. Gold 43.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The Society of the Army of Tennessee re-assembled this morning and elected officers for the ensuing year, with Gen. Rawlings as President. The greater portion of the proceedings were occupied in discussing the proposed monument to Gen. McPherson.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Hands and Woods' old Board of Commissioners formally surrendered everything to the new Commissioners who have fully entered on their duties at the Commissioner's office, where they are to-day receiving a number of applications for office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Letters from Gen. Alvarez and Diaz at Acapulco, to Nov. 5th, state that four vessels of the French fleet left that port. The garison now consists of 299 men. News of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals is confirmed. Another account says that three vessels of the French fleet proceeded from Acapulco to Mazatlan to withdraw the French troops from the latter place and convey them to San Blas. Gen. Alvarez had his headquarters there, miles from Acapulco, which place he was expected to capture soon, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by twelve American veteran gunners.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—Cotton opened dull. Prices have declined fully 1/4. Uplands 14d. sales today 7,000 bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The French Minister has received notice to leave here on the 10th of December for his new position as Minister to Portugal. His successor will be here by that time.

Messrs. Lowry and Hillyer, the Mississippi Commissioners who are here urging the release of Mr. Davis will remain until they can leave another interview with the President. Secretary Stanton, has through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty in the suit for trespass, brought against Mr. Davis in the Circuit Court, by W. F. Smithson, a banker of this place who was imprisoned during the war.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton has declined 1/2. Several sales have been made at 32¢. Gold 42 1/2.

BREITEN, Nov. 16.—The Admiralty of Prussia engaged in creating fleet, and naval recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately.

Negotiations have commenced between

Austria and Prussia calculated to p. Europe.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—A "short time" movement is again extending among the cotton mills.

TRENT, Nov. 15.—Every earthenware manufactory is closed. There is a universal strike and lock up.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Cotton is lower and irregular. Sales to-day 2200 bales. Low Middling 31¢ 32. Receipts of the week 25,000 bales. Stock on hand 175,000 bales. Sugar is inactive, fair 13¢ 14. Molasses, inferior 50¢, prime 75¢ 77 1/2. Gold 43.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cotton is steady. Sales to-day 1800 bales at 33¢ 35. Gold 43 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following was telegraphed to the New York Times by a special correspondent in this city:

Chief Justice Chase called at the White House this evening, and was greeted with the President an hour. Before his departure, Mr. Seward, Mr. McCullough and Mr. Brown arrived, and remained in consultation with the President until 10 o'clock. It is believed this meeting was for consultation upon a most important subject, based upon an effort now being made by the leading men of all parties to induce the President, in consideration of a general amnesty, to induce the people of the South to accept unfranchise, with a qualification either of property or intelligence. Prominent Southern men are operating with the Republicans and Democrats in this effort.

FOUNTAIN MONROE, Nov. 16.—Jefferson Davis has been removed from his casemate to more convenient quarters in Carroll Hall.

THE INEQUALITY OF RACES.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in a recent speech at Detroit, said:

"I never believed in negro equality. I believe God made us for his own wise purpose a superior race. We have proved ourselves, by our inventions in science, history and philosophy, to be superior. I do not believe in Indian equality. I do not believe in Chinese equality, nor in Malay equality. God made us the superior race, and with it greater responsibilities."

NEGRO EDUCATION.—A convention of the "colored" people of Indiana was held at the capital of that State a few days ago. They adopted a memorial to the Legislature, which represents that they fought valiantly to restore the Union, and that, therefore, they ought to get some of the benefits of it. Specifically, they ask that, they shall share in the benefit of the State appropriations for educational purposes. They do not ask the privilege of sending their children to the white schools. All they want is the means of establishing schools for themselves.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The election returns from seventy-six counties show for the Radicals 39,029, the Conservatives 24,629. The same counties gave 1100 majority against the new Constitution. The remaining counties will probably swell the Radical majority. The Radical candidate, Wm. Horn, was elected in the Sixth Congressional District. The delegation stands as before.

Through registry law machinery the Radicals reduced the Conservative majority in Platte and Clay counties from 2000 to 150.

The Georgia Legislature, for the promotion of the agricultural interests, passed a bill for the transportation of lime on the State road, provided it should be sold for no more than eight cents a bushel. The practical working sense of the "arrant rebels," is shown in this way of legislation. They are not theorizing about the amendment, but trying to make good old generous Mother Earth, well fed, give her richest fruits to her children.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has presented to the Washington and Lee Association an elegant and costly set of French jewels, to be disposed of as the Association may decide for its benefit. The jewels will form one of the chief attractions of the fair of the Washington and Lee Association, to be held next May at Norfolk, Virginia.

The Charleston (S. C.) News has positive information that the capital stock has been subscribed for an air line railroad from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., by way of Anderson and Yorkville, S. C. It will shorten the distance between New York and New Orleans twenty-four hours.

Two hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine men lost their lives in the Federal army. One officer was killed to every thirteen men. If the chances of life and death had been equal, the proportion would have been one officer to twenty-six men. On the other hand, one officer to ninety men died of disease.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says many of the people of Georgia are discouraged, and propose to sacrifice what possessions they have left, and seek new homes in other lands—we suppose in Brazil.

Gen. Stevens, formerly Chief of Staff to Gen. Lee, is now General Superintendent of the Mexican and Imperial railroad, running from Vera Cruz to Pasa del Macho.

THE PRESIDENT COMES.—The Memphis Avalanche says it is pretty well known that President Johnson will take a Southern tour within the next few weeks.

Ex-Generals D. H. Reynolds, J. F. Fagan and T. J. Churchill participated in the late tournament at Little Rock, Ark., for the benefit of the State Memorial Association.